161 German, one arrives at the figure of 116,810 individuals, and, if this figure is corrected according to the estimates of Parczewski, of Swjela*, and of Muka, about 156,000 persons are obtained, a lamentable total for a people surrounded and penetrated from all sides by the German flood. What favors Germanization is the extent to which the Sorbs [177] are economically dependent upon the Germans: the military service, preaching in German, the absence of an intellectual class, their complete isolation. The Sorbs who resist most energetically are those of Upper Lusatia, whose intellectual center is at Bautzen (Budysin). In Saxony, of 297 communes called Wends (1), according to the census of 1900, there are in all 225 with a Slav majority, and only 7 entirely Slav.

1. The Sorbs of Lusatia are called Wends in German.

167 We have no other data on the Lusatians or on their emigration. It appears that there are colonies in America (especially in Texas--Serbin (a town), which recalls the name of the nation, Giddingswenden (probably the town of Giddings), West (perhaps the town of West Point) Yewa (not located), Warda (a town), Burleson (a county) whose inhabitants left Europe towards the middle of the last century, and who still preserve the national tradition. There are also some in Australia (at Angerspark, at Adelaide near Melbourne). They are of more recent origin.

795 The great majority of the Sorbs are Lutherans; there are 15,000
162 Catholics, who live for the most part in the neighborhood of Budysin (Bautzen).

197 /98/ S 19. Differentiation.--Even though they are only a small
182 nation, the Sorbs are not unified from the linguistic point of view. The difference between the idioms of Upper and Lower Lusatia is so great that the common people have great difficulty in understanding one another and many linguists have recognized two distinct languages. There are in fact two literary languages founded upon the two dialects which are farthest apart (that of Kottbus and that of Bautzen) and two literatures. This duality creates a grave danger, the much more so as the two fractions are divided from a political viewpoint. Kottbus belongs to Prussia and Bautzen to Saxony. Aside from the language, the
101 two Lusatian groups differ from many viewpoints in matters of domestic
182 life and costume. According to Muka, the boundary between the two

1: Niederle--63 E-5 1911 E/C Slavic Peoples E/G
Sorbs
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S.P. 101 182 areas formerly ran from Zagan (Sagan) on the Bobrawa through Muzakov, Grodk, Kolany, Kupsk (Muckenberg), Wikow (Elsterwerda) towards Bielagora (Belgern) on the Elbe, and it has remained in conformity with this line in matters relating to the Sorb population.

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V

/99/ THE CZECHS AND THE SLOVAKS

S.P. C. 101 S 20.--Historical Introduction.---The Czechs also belong to the western branch, as well as the Slovaks, who, from more than one viewpoint, may be considered as forming only a single nation with them, even though fate has already separated them to a considerable degree and, judging by all appearances, should further enlarge this separation.

These two branches developed from a common center, which alongside the Polish and the Polabre center, was located somewhere to the north of the Sudeten Mountains and perhaps reached as far as Moravia; it is from this region that the ancestors of the Czechs and the Slovaks came into the regions where history verifies their presence.

S.P. C. 174 [172] 101 They came there from the north, perhaps all together in a single move, perhaps at various periods. The texts contain nothing about this; archaeology, while admitting the Slavic and particularly the Czech character of the cinerary tombs of the Lusatian type, can only conjecture that Bohemia and Moravia were occupied before the middle of the first century B.C. /100/ The cradle of the Czechs and the Slovaks is to be found further to the north, but, taking into account archaeological data, one may to a certain degree regard them as being indigenous to Bohemia and to Moravia. The same may be said for the branch settled in Hungary. Dr. Czambel chose to state in recent times that the Slovaks did not come with the Czechs, that they came by themselves and from another region, from the southeast,--all this in order to demonstrate that the Slovaks do not belong to the western group, but to the southern group. But this theory lacks foundation from the viewpoint of history and of philology. The linguistic kinship shows without argument that the Czechs and the Slovaks belong to the same group as the Sorbs of Lusatia, the

S.P. C. 174 197 101 [The Czechs and Slovaks — Analyse]

1: Niederle--83 E-5 1911 Slavic Peoples E16
Czechoslovakia E81

S.P.C. 184 Slovaks broke away from the Bohemian crown in 1031; despite the relations which they have maintained since that time with the Czechs, and many attempts to bring them more closely together, the separation persists and, except for an unexpected miracle, it will finally lead to the division of the formerly single nationality into two different nations.

S.P.C. 175 182 [197] During long centuries, the Czechs and the Slovaks of Hungary, even though they spoke different dialects, had neither the same costumes, nor the same customs, and were living under different sovereigns and in different states, were nevertheless not conscious of these differences. Their literary representations proclaimed the unity of their language and rejoiced in it.

Attempts have been made in these latter days to demonstrate that the Slovaks were of a non-Czech origin, that they have merely been Czechized by the influence of religious literature, and that the divergences which have recently occurred were only a return toward an ancient state of affairs.

S.P.C. [197] This thesis, which was that of Czambel, recently deceased, is not sufficiently well-founded. What is certain, on the contrary, is that the Slovaks and the Czechs at the outset formed an ethnic and linguistic unit with some /132/ dialectal differences, a unit which occupied the region located to the south of the Sudeten and Carpathian mountains. But this common domain was divided by the Carpathians into two regions, one of which had its center to the west, the other to the east. These geographic conditions gave birth to two political organisms. The Danube, which was their natural bond, fell into the hands of the Germans. In 1631 the Slovak areas were detached from Bohemia and from Moravia. The religious and literary ties between the two groups in no wise succeeded in reuniting the broken bonds.

The differences between the two peoples grew more and more pronounced. Among the upper classes the idea developed that they belonged to different states, to another fatherland, that they had a different ideal of autonomy. These ideas were expressed for the first time in 1787 and towards the end of the first half of the nineteenth century, at the period when the Slovak literature broke away from the Czech literature.

Beginning with this period the Czechs had to reckon with this

S.P. C. 175 182

tendency, which replaced the once purely theoretical unity of the two groups by two units, akin no doubt, but independent of one another, which assigned to the Slovaks a special place in the sequence of Slav peoples.

000 The history, the internal differentiation, the political life had sufficiently prepared the ground /133/ for these events. Have they taken place in a way favorable to the future of the Slovaks? It is difficult and premature to solve this question today. We have only to recognize and to respect the individuality of the Slovaks and to hope that they may remain faithful to the feeling of solidarity and of moral unity of their group with the Czech nation.

S.P. C. 141

From a physical viewpoint, according to the latest research, the characteristic traits of the Czechs are that they are of medium height (169.2 centimeters for the men, 157.3 centimeters for the women) and very well proportioned; a rather large cranial capacity; with a rather round skull (index 83.3); an oval face of average proportions; the hair is brown or dark blond; the eyes usually light in color.

The brachycephalics are in the majority; among 100 skulls, are found 1% subdolichocephalic, 13.5% mesocephalic, 56.5% subbrachycephalic and 29% brachy--and ultra-brachycephalic. Up to the present it has been impossible to demonstrate differences by localities

S.P. C. 142

Statistics drawn up in 1880 showed that among 100 children, 38.17% had blue eyes, 30.86% grey eyes, 30.70% brown eyes; 44.04% blond hair and 55.75% brown or black hair. The light type (blue eyes and blond hair) is represented in Bohemia by 18.3%, in Moravia by 15.9%; the dark type (brown eyes, brown or black hair) /134/ by 23.4% in Bohemia, and 23.6% in Moravia. Moreover, the crossing of types darkens the complexions, as may be verified by the statistics prepared for the ethnographic exhibition of 1895. (1) This indicates among the adults 75% with dark hair.

1. About this exhibition, which I had the good fortune to visit, see my volume Russes et Slaves (2d series, Paris, Hachette, 1896, p. 340 ff.) Mr. Niederle was one of the principal organizers of this exhibition. Translator.

000 The outcome of all of this is that the Czech type does not

S.P. 51. 161

20,987 for Croatia and Slavonia). In 1900 the statistics omitted them. Between 1890 and 1900 the total increase for all of Austria was 9.4% while that for the Slovenes was only 1.37%.

The following is the general total of Slovenes for the year 1900:

In Austria	1,199,786
In Italy	35,000
In Hungary and Croatia	102,000
In America	100,000
Other countries	20,000
	1,456,786

/143/ Trsteniak, who lowers the total for Hungary, numbered them at 1,416,580; Klima, at 1,444,364. The figures which we give probably require some corrections for Cisleithania.

Thus, in Carinthia, the specialists count 40,000 more of them than the official statistics. For Trieste and the surrounding area the statistics for 1900 give only 16% Slovenes against 77% Italians. But, at the time of the 1907 elections the Slovene candidates received more votes than the Italians. One of them was even elected. We may venture then to estimate the number of Slovenes at a million and a half.

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Even though they may be few in number, the Slovenes do not have to fear the loss of their nationality, for they have an entire province to themselves, Carniola; this was sufficient to enable them to succeed in reinforcing their sense of nationality and to develop a public educational system. Their political situation is very important for the Slav race; it is they who prevent the Germans from linking the Adriatic with the North Sea. (1)

1. I have already expressed these ideas in 1868 in an article published by La Revue moderne and reprinted in my volume Le Monde slave (2d ed., p. 43, Hachetter, 1897) Translator.

S.P. 51. 212

In the matter of education, the Slovenes in Austria are ahead of the Poles, the Russians, the Serbo-Croats. They have only 23.9% illiterates. The ratio of the two sexes is 1,032 women for each 1,000 men (1,098 in Carnolia). From the point of view of age it is figured /144/ that they have only 45.8% below twenty years of age; but in contrast 18.9% are above fifty years of age; the proportion of married persons is 32.2, which is below normal.

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In the matter of thebirth rate, during these latter years it has

6: Mousset H-4 (no date) 1950 E16 Slavic Peoples E16

from England the legal recognition which she had refused to a non-Communist Ministry. However, the Foreign Office felt bound to state that this recognition 'by no means implied that Great Britain considered the methods previously employed by the Bulgarian Government to consolidate its position, or the conditions under which the elections had been organised, as conforming to the spirit and the letter of the Yalta declaration concerning Liberated Europe'.

The Bulgarian reply dismissed these objections, but expressed the Sofia Government's satisfaction and its desire to respect the peace treaty.

The Constitution submitted to the Legislature had to reconcile the exigencies of a very Leftist democracy with the specific traits of the Bulgarian nation, and the laws of its historical development. It was not federal, like the Russian or Yugoslav constitutions, but unitary. Bulgaria was to be a parliamentary republic, in which authority belonged to the people, whose will was expressed by means of elections or a referendum. The President was elected for four years (by a two-thirds majority) by the Legislature, plus one representative from each Cantonal Council and five representatives from each Departmental Council. The Legislature was elected for four years, on the basis of one member for every 25,000 inhabitants.

The Constitution sanctioned the right to private property and the right of inheritance, but placed in the hands of the State the country's natural resources, its sub-soil, transport, marine and fluvial navigation, communications, radio, and external trade. The new Bulgarian economy was inspired by the co-operative principle as understood in the Slavonic tradition (*mir* or *zadrouga*) rather than by pure collectivism.

In his ministerial declaration M. George Dimitrov had defined friendship with U.S.S.R. as 'the corner-stone of his foreign policy', but promised to endeavour to normalise relations with London and Washington. He expressed his gratitude 'to the sister nations—and particularly the new Yugoslavia[10]—for the help they had rendered to Bulgaria at the Peace Conference'.

Indeed, Bulgaria had no reason to complain of the Con-

[10] Who, on the previous June 15, had wiped out certain Bulgarian reparations.